

1) MR. SWINSON 5B
2) LIBRARY

WELTON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1958



LINCOLN:

DONCASTERS LTD., MINT LANE

WELTON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1958

LINCOLN :
DONCASTERS LTD., MINT LANE

WELTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman : MR. W. S. HIPKIN, Sturton-by-Stow.

Vice-Chairman : MR. E. SPENCER, Saxilby.

Treasurer : NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, Lincoln.

Clerk and Chief Financial Officer : MR. L. H. KING.

Legal Advisers : Messrs. DANBY, EPTON & GRIFFITH, Solicitors, Lincoln.

Medical Officer of Health : DR. W. SHARRARD, The Avenue, Lincoln.

Senior Public Health Inspector : MR. E. CHEATLE

Engineer and Surveyor : MR. R. SMITH.

Finance and Rating Officer : MR. W HEATON.

*Council Offices : 31 CLASKETGATE, LINCOLN. Telephone 25826 Clerk, Rating & Finance.
Telephone 26717 Public Health Inspector.*

To THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WELTON

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As your Medical Officer of Health I have pleasure in presenting before you my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1958.

Statistics and Social Conditions in the Area.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,712 acres
Population, 1958 estimated mid-year by Registrar								
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,390 (15,650)
Number of Rateable Dwellings, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,099
Number of Rateable Dwellings, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,158
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,424
Permanent Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646
Prefab Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Temporary Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,079
Rateable Value, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£139,238 (+ £30,494)
Penny Rate (Est.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£530 (+ £93)
(" Private " Houses includes 270 R.A.F. M.Q., Scampton.)								

Though the pursuit of agriculture in all its varied phases is the main occupation of the district, there is a sugar beet and a canning factory at Bardney, a chemical manure factory and light engineering works at Saxilby, a knitting factory at Fiskerton, and several small tractor and agricultural machinery workshops.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :—	Total	M.	F.	Birth Rate 16.527 (16.34)
Legitimate	247	128	119	per 1,000 (E. & W. 16.4)
Illegitimate	11	6	5	

Still Births :—

Legitimate	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000
Illegitimate	1	1	0	Total Births 19 (20.7)

Total live and still births 263

Deaths	137	74	63	Death Rate 9.86 (10.6)
				(E. & W. 11.7)

Comparability Factors— Births : 1.05; Deaths: 1.18.

Deaths :—	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.
Infants under 1 year	5	4	1	under 4 weeks	1
Legitimate		4	1		1
Illegitimate		0	0		0

Maternal mortality per 1000 live and still births ... 0 0

Number of women dying in, or in consequence ... from sepsis 0
of, Childbirth ... from other causes 0

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 Births :—

Total 20.349 (18.6)
(E. & W. 22.5)

Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 7.75

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ... 4.26%

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... 0

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 0

„ „ Smallpox, Nil. Scarlet Fever ... 0

„ „ Diphtheria ... 0

„ „ Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ... 1

Cancer was accountable for 13.14 (14.93%) of the deaths :

Total number of cases, 18. Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .73 (1.3)%.

Cerebral Haemorrhage 15.33% (13.0) of the deaths.

Heart Disease 34.3 (28.6)% and Influenza 1.5 (3.9)%.

Coronary Disease, Angina 16.8 (7.8)%.

Pneumonia 8.8 (3.9)%.

Infantile mortality 20.349 was again well below that for England and Wales (22.5) which was again below that for 1956, 1955, 1954, 53, 52 and 51 and has indeed come down from 41.4 in 1947 (and 52.8 in 1938) to 22.5 now.

GENERAL PROVISIONS of HEALTH SERVICES for the AREA

The County Medical Officer of Health and his staff are responsible for the active operation of the services under part iii of the National Health Service Act of 1946, including Care of Mothers and young children, Midwifery, Health visiting, Home Nursing, Vaccination, Immunisation, Domestic Health, Health Education, Prevention of Illness, care and after care, Ambulance Services and all the School Medical Services under the Education Acts. We are grateful beneficiaries.

The Ambulance Services are being fully used and with the co-operation of all who are users of the scheme efficiency and reasonable costs are being maintained. One wonders whether, taking for granted the blessing of this part of the Health scheme, there is likely to be much scope for reduction of costs in the future. But constant watch will have to be kept.

Hospital beds are fully used and there is a desire for more geriatric beds which cannot be fulfilled without risk of taking away beds for acute medical and surgical cases. From investigation and comparing with other districts, I find that we are fairly well served.

In the matter of beds for all medical and surgical needs we are indeed fortunate in the steady and progressive increase of beds at St. George's Hospital, Lincoln, and the comfort and amenities thereof have been commended on all sides.

The Mental Health Service is also going steadily forward led by the good work at Bracebridge Mental Hospital.

Infectious diseases are very adequately dealt with at the Lincoln City Isolation Hospital.

In the matter of Dental Care there is still a very tight situation and appointments are with difficulty come-by. Despite the great need the Dental register is not showing the increase in net numbers we would like to see. Our district is perhaps more fortunate than some in that an orthodontist is able to be contacted if and when required.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

(i) The Water Supply of the Council's area has been very satisfactory, both in quantity and quality. It is obtained from Artesian springs and is softened from 30 parts to 10 parts per 100,000 by the Permutit Spiractor system, and is then chlorinated—0.25 p.p.m., residual chlorine 0.2 p.p.m.

The Council have approximately 138 miles of pipe mains.

(ii) Water Analysis Results. (From Piped Supplies)

Total samples obtained	Raw Water	Treated Water	Bacterio- logical Examination	Chemical Examination	Results
4	1	3	4	2	All satisfactory

(iii) No plumbo-solvent action has occurred.

Mains

On 42 occasions during 1958, burst or fractured mains had to be attended to. Two of them were 2-inch, 32 were 3-inch, 7 were 4-inch and 1 was 7-inch.

The quantity of water pumped from your Waterworks at Welton, was approx. 168 million gallons.

All villages in the Welton area are now supplied with mains water.

Lincoln City supply water direct to Burton, Saxilby, Riseholme and parts of Nettleham and Greetwell. Gainsborough R.D.C. supply Thorpe-le-Fallows.

Table showing the Parishes with number of Houses, and the Number of Houses and Population with Mains supply direct.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>No. of Houses with Main's Supply Direct</i>	<i>Estimated Population (based on 3.25 persons per dwelling)</i>
Aisthorpe ..	25	11	36
Apley ..	34	25	81
Bardney ..	541	494	1605
Barlings ..	147	138	449
Brattleby ..	30	27	88
Broxholme ..	21	9	29
Bullington ..	13	12	39
Burton ..	74	56	182
Caenby ..	27	12	39
Cammeringham	39	30	97
Carlton, North	33	31	101
Carlton, South	42	34	110
Dunholme ..	232	223	725
Faldingworth ..	88	80	260
Firsby, East & West	17	3	10
Fiskerton ..	201	191	621
Friesthorpe ..	16	14	45
Fulnetby ..	9	9	29
Golto ..	27	21	68
Grange de Lings	20	10	32
Greetwell ..	175	160	520
Hackthorn ..	71	56	182
Hanworth, Cold	16	12	39
Holton Beckering	44	30	98
Ingham ..	194	184	598
Nettleham ..	646	621	2018
Newball ..	26	21	68
Normanby by Spital	96	84	273
Owmby by Spital	84	76	247
Rand	25	23	75
Reepham ..	206	196	637

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>No. of Houses with Main's Supply Direct</i>	<i>Estimated Population (based on 3.25 persons per dwelling)</i>
Riseholme ..	31	26	84
Saxby ..	21	17	55
Saxilby ..	534	448	1456
Scampton ..	317	307	998
Scothern ..	181	170	553
Snarford ..	21	20	65
Snelland ..	30	26	84
Spridlington ..	58	46	150
Stainfield ..	35	31	101
Stainton ..	26	24	78
Sudbrooke ..	84	81	263
Thorpe le Fallows	11	7	23
Welton ..	262	246	799
Wickenby ..	65	52	169
Willingham Cherry	209	206	669
	<hr/> 5,104	<hr/> 4,600	<hr/> 12,748 (Supplied Direct) 2,201 (Through Meters)
			<hr/> 14,949 Total

List of Villages with Electricity Available

Aisthorpe, Apley, Burton, Bardney including Southrey, Barlings, Brattleby, Caenby, East Firsby, Dunholme, Faldingworth, Goltho, Greetwell, Holton Beckering, Nettleham, Reepham, Cherry Willingham, Sudbrooke, Scothern, Saxby, Riseholme, Owmbly, Newball, Normanby, Saxilby, Welton, Cammeringham, Ingham, North and South Carlton, Fiskerton, Fulnetby, Grange de Lings (Part) Hackthorn, Friesthorpe, Snelland, Snarford, Scampton, Spridlington, Stainfield, Wickenby, Rand.

Villages with Gas Supply

Gas supplied (by Lincoln City)—4 villages, Reepham, Cherry Willingham, Nettleham, Greetwell.

Villages with Sewerage facilities

The following villages now have sewerage facilities :—
Nettleham (including Bunkers Hill). Bardney. Scothern. Ingham.

During the year the work of laying new sewers was commenced as follows :—Saxilby. Reepham. Cherry Willingham.

It is anticipated that a start will be made early in 1959 on the following schemes :—Welton. Dunholme.

Scavenging

Scavenging from approximately 5,093 premises, is carried out by Public Contract in the following parishes at a cost of £3,894 :

Full scheme : Saxilby, Nettleham and Bardney (including Southrey).

Part scheme : Dry Refuse only—the remainder of the district.

All the refuse with the exception of Bardney including Southrey and Saxilby is deposited at Nettleham tip and is controlled by a part time workman. It is estimated that over 3,500 tons are deposited annually.

1952 loads of refuse were deposited on our Nettleham Tip of which 161 loads were of soil and brick rubble, obtained from Civil Engineering contractors and local builders.

The composition of dry refuse has considerably altered during the past few years and our biggest problem is getting sufficient ashes and covering material. Excessive quantities of paper, particularly from R.A.F. Camp Sites is a constant source of worry.

A report on refuse collection was given in October, 1958 in which was detailed the costs involved in providing a uniform method of house collection throughout the district and cutting out the existing kerb-side collections in many parishes.

A further report was made in December, 1958, giving comparative costs of collection by direct labour and by contract.

After consideration it was decided to continue the contract method but on a house to house basis where ever possible, with effect from April 1959.

Cesspool Emptier

During the year the following work was carried out by the vehicle.

1045 Cesspools, etc., emptied	...	...	...	<i>Loads</i>	1218
Loads taken from Lime Lagoons at Waterworks (formerly done by Hired Plant)	...				14
Loads taken from Sewage Works	...	...	...		128
			TOTAL	...	<u>1360</u>

The emptying of Pail Closets in Nettleham and Wragby Road East is done with this vehicle before 8 a.m. (Two mornings per week).

Approximately 16 cess pools were abolished during the year.

Meat and Other Foods

There are 3 licensed private slaughter-houses. Two are in use every week and the other one occasionally.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—1954

11 Licences were in force at the end of 1957. During the year one new one was issued and 11 were renewed, making a total of 12 in force at the end of 1958.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

Five supplementary licences have been issued, two for Pasteurised Milk, two for T.T. Milk and one for Sterilised Milk.

In addition, 8 Dealers Licences were issued during the year, 4 for the sale of Pasteurised Milk, 2 for Pasteurised T.T. Milk and 2 for Sterilised Milk.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	51	Nil	Nil	518	135	Nil
Number inspected	41	Nil	Nil	369	103	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	Nil	Nil	10	10	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.3%	Nil	Nil	2.7%	9.7%	Nil
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1%	Nil
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Other Food Condemned—26 12-oz. tins Corned Beef. 1 12-lb. 4-oz. tin Cooked Ham.
1 10½-lb. tin Boneless Ham. 2-lbs. Mutton.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs.

4 Dealers Licences were issued during the year for T.T. Milk.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Sec. 16

Three Certificates of Registration were granted during the year for premises to be used for the sale of Ice Cream and one certificate for the preparation and manufacture of meat products.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever : No cases occurred.

Diphtheria : No cases occurred.

Polio-Myelitis : Three cases of suspected Polio were investigated and later confirmed in the following parishes :—

1 at Hackthorn, 2 at Scampton Aerodrome.

Dysentery

31 suspected cases of Dysentery were investigated. 25 of these were in adjoining parishes, i.e. Ingham and Cammeringham and they mainly concerned school children attending Ingham school and of these 19 were notified. The other 6 cases were in the following parishes :—

1 at Sudbrooke. 2 at Holton Beckering. 3 at Fiskerton.

Food Poisoning

Four cases were investigated at Scampton R.A.F. (*Salmonella Typhimurium* being isolated). Three of the cases were members of the same family and the fourth was the daily help. *Salmonella Typhimurium* was isolated in the remains of a 7 oz. tin of Pork Luncheon Meat which was recovered from the refuse bin.

The investigation involved the taking of many specimens spread over a period of about seven weeks. The assistance given by the medical officers at the camp was highly appreciated.

DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED	CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	TOTAL DEATHS
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	12
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
*Acute Polio-Myelitis—Paralytic	3	3	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Measles	236	2	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—
Dysentery	25	—	—
Malaria (R)	—	—	—
Hepatitis Infective	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	4	—

Tuberculosis—New Cases in 1958

Pulmonary—Male	Female	Non-Pulmonary—Male	Female
2	1	1	1
Deaths			
1	0	0	0

IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations, and vaccinations carried out in the district during 1958.

Diphtheria Immunisations	Under 5 years		Aged 5 to 14			Boosting Doses	
	16		1			105	
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	Total
	48	16	3	0	1	0	68
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisation	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	Total
	42	8	2	1	1	1	55
Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	Total
	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Smallpox	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total		
	Vaccination	69	22	7	17	115	
	Re-vaccination	0	2	0	7	9	
Tetanus	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total		
	Vaccination	0	0	2	0	2	
	Booster	0	0	2	0	2	

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

489 inspections were made under the Housing Acts and Public Health Act, in respect of unfit houses, investigating applications for Improvement Grants and supervising the subsequent work.

New Housing

123 houses were built, of which 39 were erected by the Local Authority and 84 by private builders.

At the end of the year there were 52 Council houses and 46 private houses under construction.

Slum Clearance

38 houses were reported to the Council under Sec. 16, 1957 Act.

Demolition Orders were made on 21 houses and 19 were subject to Closing Orders. 14 houses have been demolished and 1 house rendered fit.

Temporary Dwellings

At the close of the year 63 hutments were still occupied.

Improvement Grants

Approval was given to 24 applications for Grants in respect of 29 dwellings. Total amount of Grants approved was £5,617.

28 dwellings were improved and brought up to the standard required by the Act.

General

The emphasis of inspection work is still on housing and seems likely to remain so for at least the next few years.

The work of slum clearance, improvement grants, new sewerage schemes with consequent conversions of pail closets to W.C.'s is now beginning to show a marked improvement in housing conditions.

Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

No. of Individual Licences	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. inspected during year	...	...	...	...	...	35
No. of Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	4

There are two private Caravan sites. One with mains water and sewerage facilities. One with mains water.

Food Premises—Bakehouses

No. in district	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ice Cream

No. of Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of premises registered for sale	...	...	...	...	...	43
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	22

All ice cream sold retail is wrapped or in carton containers.

Other Food Premises

No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	56
No. of Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	5

There are approximately 150 premises to which the new Food and Drugs Act and Regulations apply in one form or another.

Inspection work under the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations is still being retarded owing to the extra work involved with the sewage scheme, i.e. connections and conversions, and housing work.

Shops Act, 1950

No. of Shops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	18
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	—

Water Supply

Wells Closed as polluted	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public supply :						
Number of houses supplied from public mains on premises...						4,600
No. of samples obtained for analysis :—	...	...	...	...	...	10
(a) from wells, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) from public supply	...	...	...	...	...	4

Where unsatisfactory samples are obtained every effort is made to provide a mains' water supply or improve the existing source of supply.

Sanitary Accommodation

No. of houses with pail closets in district	...	...	(Est'd)	1,338
No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles	...	...	...	118
No. of houses with water-closets in district	...	...	(Est'd)	2,450

It is pleasing to note that the work of conversions continues to increase, helped, no doubt, by the grant given under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Drains

Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc.	195
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

Disinfection, etc.

Rooms disinfected :						
(a) Ordinary infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	2

Nuisances

Total No. of Nuisances during year :—

(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	108
(2) Reported to Council (Statutory notice not issued)...						3
(Statutory notice issued)						Nil

Details of Nuisances abated

	<i>After informal notice</i>	<i>After Statutory notice</i>
After informal information :—		
Accumulation of refuse	68	—
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	11	—
Fowls, pigs and other animals	3	—
Dampness	—	—
Drainage	19	—
Other nuisances	5	—
Dangerous premises	2	

Atmospheric Pollution

No. of Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. of Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. of Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

71 licences were issued during the year. There being 71 renewals.

Rats and Mice Destruction (Domestic and Business Premises)

Total No. of premises treated ...	...	...	...	...	309
(a) Dwelling-houses (Private) ...	...	...	...	...	209
(b) Dwelling-houses (Council) ...	...	...	...	...	49
(c) other premises ...	...	...	...	...	51

Operatives employed ... one part-time, 3½ days per week

Rats and Mice Destruction. (Farm Contract Service)

After notification by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that their rat destruction service operated by the County A.E.C. would be wound up by 31st March, 1959 the Welton R.D.C. resolved to undertake this Contract Service to farms.

An experienced operator was engaged with effect from 22nd October, 1958 and by the end of the year 69 Agreements in respect of 78 farms had been obtained and treatments commenced.

CLINICS MANNED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Bardney	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Friday mornings in each month.
Fiskerton	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thurs. mornings in each month.
Lincoln	30 Lindum Road	1st 3rd and 5th Friday afternoons in each month.
Nettleham	Church Institute	1st 3rd and 5th Friday mornings in each month.
Saxilby	Women's Institute	2nd and 4th Friday afternoons in each month.
Welton	Village Hall	1st 3rd and 5th Thursday afternoons in each month.

GENERAL REMARKS

Diphtheria

We have been again blessed by having a nil return. There has been anxiety in the country as a whole as during the last year there were one or two rather larger outbreaks, e.g. in London A.C. and Essex where the preponderance occurred and in such widely scattered areas as Yorkshire, East and West Ridings, Sussex, Devon, Southampton and Warwickshire. The number of total notifications was doubled and the deaths 33% more than in 1957. Thus we are warned of the necessity for continued immunisation against Diphtheria.

Polio-Myelitis

Here we are fortunate in having only three cases, one at Hackthorn, luckily in the most isolated part of our district, the other two at Scampton Aerodrome. The final results were quite good considering the initial attacks. In this connexion I would like to make a fervent appeal to all young folk in our district to avail themselves of polio vaccination NOW so as to render themselves as immune as possible to this dread disease.

The work of Dr. Salk has been so wonderful in that though defying the usually accepted procedure by his methods, he has produced a vaccine which will reduce quite markedly the tendency to paralytic attacks in the disease. The giving of a small booster dose to a person who has had two initial protective doses can markedly increase and enhance the blood-resistance of that person.

Certain facts which have emerged from the records in the country as a whole about polio-myelitis and vaccination against the same are encouraging. Thus 32 cases of persons who had had 2 injections of vaccine in 1957 were reported as developing the disease. This has to be set against a total of 1.2 million inoculations during the year of children who remained polio free. About 5,500 people who were not vaccinated contracted polio. Sixteen of the 32 cases of the disease in vaccinated children were paralytic. There was one death. Among the unvaccinated there were more than 250 deaths. An expert has stated Vaccination does not and cannot guarantee 100% protection nor has this ever been promised. The degree of protection conferred is not known precisely. **What is certain is that the risks of vaccination are smaller than those of doing without it.**

The Medical Research Council compared the experience of the first 17816 children who were given two injections in 1956 with that of children who were not inoculated. It was found that the incidence of paralytic disease in vaccinated children was only about a fifth of that in the unvaccinated.

Fluoridation

I would still like to keep this matter before you whilst the Ministry is making up its mind as to the practicability of the matter. Would there be an appeal to "inviolable principles" if it were found that a small addition to the water supply of say .7 parts per million of a substance such as fluorine would reduce, say, cancer of the stomach by one half. But the shocking state of the nations teeth is really a tragedy, though we tend to regard

dental decay as normal and inevitable. Any practicable measure of prevention is to be welcomed particularly in view of the stringency in the nations dental services.

Cancer

In our district two deaths out of every fifteen were due to cancer. Cancer of the lungs is markedly on the increase and though our figures are not so marked as for the country as a whole, we did have an increase and that on the female side. In England and Wales 33% of cancer deaths were certified as due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. Thus we must counsel all care in every direction which can help to reduce this mortality of which smoking, particularly cigarettes, is by far the simplest and most easily tackle-able.

Influenza and Pneumonia

There was a short increase in Influenza in the March quarter which caused an increase in the deaths from Pneumonia but not from Influenza alone.

Measles

Despite the fact that we had a moderately severe epidemic, we survived with no fatalities and a minimum of sequelae thanks to the use of sulphonamides and other anti-biotics.

The Problem Child

In the past the under-nourished child was one of our biggest difficulties. Now it is rather the fat boy. Boys and girls today are heavier, taller, better clad and shod, and cleaner than 40 years ago. They reach physical maturity earlier and may expect to live 20 years longer. The killing and crippling diseases, tuberculosis, rickets and rheumatism have been practically eliminated. But twice as many children died from accidents as from disease. Even school leaving time in the afternoon was a risky period due to exuberance. There is great need for children to be taught about healthy living—by example perhaps even more than by precept—in the matter of the risk of getting cancer from cigarette smoking. In 1956 the number charged in the juvenile courts in England and Wales was 38,000 or almost 3 times as many as in 1951. Is this the reverse of prosperity's coin? Though the causes of juvenile delinquency are many and intricate they surely indicate the kind of fatty degeneration of the mind brought about by undisciplined prosperity.

Cardio Vascular Diseases

These diseases seem to be taking the place of the erstwhile killer diseases with a vengeance. In our district the figures for coronary disease angina were 12 in 1957 and 23 in 1958. New and difficult tasks await many public health administrations in this field. The most urgent need now is research into causation to provide the knowledge with which to fight and to prevent the killing and crippling diseases of heart and blood vessels. To do exactly this, the W.H.O. Advisory Group on Cardio-vascular disease met in Copenhagen during April, 1958. Rheumatic heart disease

can follow strepto-coccal infections of the throat and this can be adequately dealt with by the use of Penicillin. This has its drawbacks, when used over a protracted course, but it is effective. But there must be careful supervision and not indiscriminate use as can happen in Italy and U.S.A. where penicillin can be sold over the counter without a doctor's prescription.

In connection with Coronary disease, London bus drivers and conductors, one sedentary, the other fairly active, in their work, have been studied. Here it has been difficult to draw clear-cut conclusions. Some research workers have produced evidence that high levels of physical activity may hinder the development of coronary artery disease.

The clinician tends to stress the potency of the emotional factor—the epidemiologist however seems to have few reliable figures to go on.

Fat consumption seems to have some effect on its development and much research is going on. But eskimos who eat much fat do not apparently have more cardio-vascular disease than towns people in temperate countries. The African Bantu who at one time were thought to have very little cardio-vascular disease turned out on closer examination to have about as much as a highly developed community. All the scientists can tell the consumer at present is that a well-balanced diet should not increase the risk of cardio-vascular disease. There is as yet no clear-cut evidence which would have us switch from butter to margarine or from solid fats to oil. Hypertension should be regarded as a public health problem of the first magnitude.

In Czechoslovakia it is problem number 1 in the field of cardio vascular diseases and has been made a notifiable disease there. There specialised dispensaries can follow up patients and help them to find less strenuous jobs.

As a managerial disease hypertension has been studied in the U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia. Thus in Stalingrad people generally had increased blood pressure during the seige of that city. In a recent Polish investigation abnormally high pressure was shown among 10% of a group of teachers, bankers and higher civil servants aged about 40, against about 3% among a group of miners and industrial workers.

There is ample scope for all sorts of research by W.H.O. on this matter.

Facts to consider

1. Forty years ago, a boy born in England and Wales had a life expectancy of about 52 years, a girl 58; today the boy can look forward to 68 and the girl to up to 73 years.

2. In 1938, 25,500 died from tuberculosis in England and Wales. In 1958 the number was 4,700.

During the same period the figures for Diphtheria were 3000 and 8.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. SHARRARD

APPENDIX I.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	0	19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	0	2
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	0	0	20 Other heart disease ...	9	13
3 Syphilitic disease ...	0	0	21 Other circulatory disease	1	2
4 Diphtheria ...	0	0	22 Influenza ...	1	1
5 Whooping cough ...	0	0	23 Pneumonia ...	8	4
6 Meningococcal infections ...	0	0	24 Bronchitis ...	3	2
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	0	0	25 Other diseases of res- piratory system ...	0	0
8 Measles ...	0	0	26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	0
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	0	27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	0	0
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	3	0	28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	1	2	29 Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	0	1	30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	0	0
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	0	1	31 Congenital malforma- tions ...	2	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	5	32 Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	5	6
15 Leukæmia, aleukæmia	0	0	33 Motor vehicle accidents	2	0
16 Diabetes ...	0	1	34 All other accidents ...	4	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	8	13	35 Suicide ...	1	0
18 Coronary disease, angina ...	16	7	36 Homicide and opera- tions of war ...	0	0
			All causes ...	74	63

Population at mid-year (Estimated)... 16,390

APPENDIX II.

Factory Acts, 1937 and 1948. Inspection of Factories

108 visits and inspections have been carried out during the year and particular attention has been given to cleanliness, air space and sanitation generally. In no cases were proceedings necessary. Owners and occupiers are always willing to correct any defects when their attention has been called to them.

This being an agricultural district, we have very few factories employing a large labour force.

1.—Inspection of Factories (with power)

In all cases where building operations and works of engineering construction were being carried out, inspections were made as though they were Factories, and the contractors were occupiers in accordance with the Factories Act, 1937, Sec. 8 (1).

(1) Inspection of Factories (54 in number with power) ..	56
(2) Inspection of Other Premises (46 in number) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	52
Notice given	5

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Found—Want of Cleanliness	1
Sanitary accommodation—	
(a) Insufficient	5
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0

These were referred by H.M. Inspector and remedied.

No. of Outworkers

No. on register	4
------------------------	---

All engaged on making of wearing apparel. Conditions of premises—satisfactory.

GENERAL STATISTICS

COUNCIL HOUSING (Permanent)

			1926 —39	1940 —50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
Apley ... ..	...	...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bardney (and Southrey)	63	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	117
Barlings ... ..	...	...	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	25
Caenby ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cammeringham	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carlton, North	...	...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Carlton, South	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dunholme ... ..	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	19	26	109
Faldingworth ...	...	...	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Fiskerton ... ..	...	...	18	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	54
Friesthorpe ... ..	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Grange-de-Lings	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
Hackthorn ... ..	...	...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hanworth, Cold	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Holton Beckering	...	...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ingham ... ..	...	...	12	—	8	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	41
Nettleham ... ..	...	...	30	2	—	16	20	—	—	2	—	—	70
Normanby ... ..	...	...	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14
Owmbly ... ..	...	...	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Reepham ... ..	...	...	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	24
Saxilby ... ..	...	...	12	14	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	30
Scothern ... ..	...	...	4	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	22
Snarford ... ..	...	...	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Snelland ... ..	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
Spridlington ...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8
Stainfield ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Welton ... ..	...	...	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Wickenby ... ..	...	...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Willingham, Cherry	...	...	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
TOTALS	...	...	239	96	22	36	30	38	78	15	43	39	636

HOUSING PROGRESS (L.A. and Others)

			1926	1940									
			—39	—50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
Aisthorpe	...	...	2	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
Apley	...	...	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bardney	...	...	107	42	—	—	1	1	8	6	27	5	197
Barlings	...	...	31	12	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5	53
Bullington	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Burton	...	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	11
Caenby	...	...	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
Cammeringham	...	...	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	9
Carlton North	...	...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Carlton South	...	...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	8
Dunholme	...	...	46	8	1	2	4	3	58	3	21	29	175
Faldingworth	...	...	10	—	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	19
Fiskerton	...	...	24	2	—	1	—	37	1	2	1	1	69
Friesthorpe	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
Goltho	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grange-de-Lings	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7
Greetwell	...	...	73	11	—	—	—	5	1	1	4	2	97
Hackthorn	...	...	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Hanworth, Cold	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Holton Beckering	...	...	4	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	13
Ingham	...	...	15	—	8	1	2	3	17	13	1	3	63
Nettleham	...	...	222	38	1	18	31	31	23	19	8	11	402
Newball	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Normanby	...	...	8	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	21
Owmbly	...	...	13	6	6	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	28
Rand	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Reepham	...	...	63	11	2	1	—	1	—	14	7	14	113
Riseholme	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	15
Saxilby	...	...	73	31	1	1	3	11	20	23	11	16	190
Saxby	...	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scampton	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Scothern	...	...	14	35	—	8	10	1	—	—	1	—	69
Snarford	...	...	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Snelland	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	7
Southrey	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Spridlington	...	...	5	3	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	2	18
Stainfield	...	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Sudbrooke	...	...	25	7	—	—	2	2	6	2	—	4	48
Welton	...	...	47	12	—	1	2	7	6	—	4	8	87
Wickenby	...	...	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Willingham, Cherry	...	...	60	5	—	7	1	9	17	16	15	15	145
TOTALS	...	...	888	269	29	47	59	121	176	117	114	123	1946

